



Oxford Read and Discover

# Transportation Then and Now

James Styring

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in the past and today ...

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- How fast can solar cars travel?

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**Level 4**

750 headwords

**Level 5**

900 headwords

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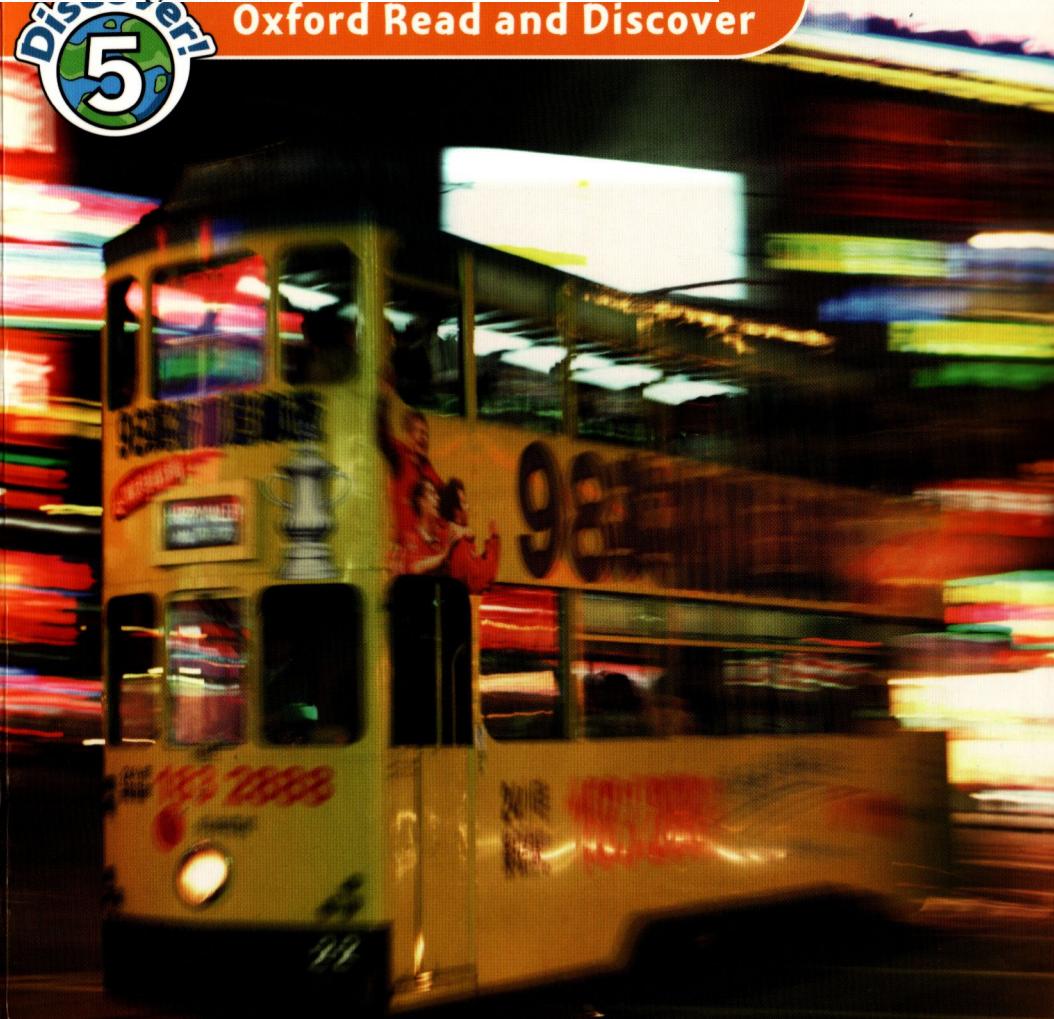
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# Transportation

## Then and Now





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### Contents

Introduction	3
1 Then and Now	4
2 Boats and Ships	8
3 Trains, Buses, and Trucks	12
4 Bicycles and Motorcycles	16
5 Cars	20
6 Aircraft	24
7 Around the World	28
8 In the Future	32
Activities	36
Projects	52
Glossary	54
About <i>Read and Discover</i>	56

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# Introduction

Transportation is the movement of people or goods from one place to another. We can transport things in the water, in the air, or over land. We can use animals, vehicles, or just our feet. Sometimes we travel for work, and sometimes for vacation or just for fun.

What transportation can you see here?

What transportation have you used?

What other transportation do you know?

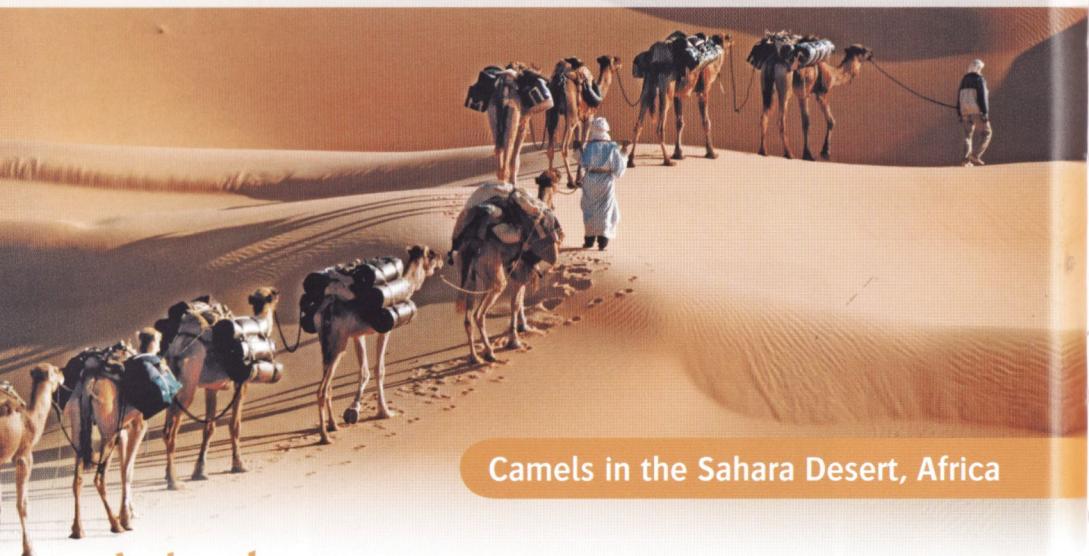


Now read and discover more about transportation!



# Then and Now

Until about 7,000 years ago, people had to walk everywhere. Then they started to use animals for transportation. Later, people invented vehicles.



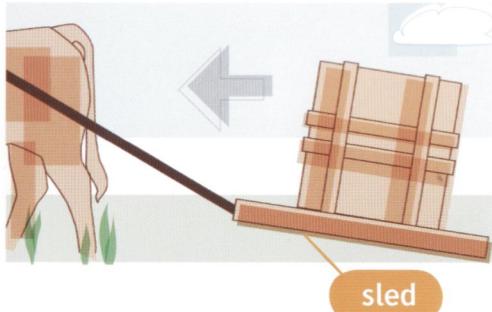
Camels in the Sahara Desert, Africa

## Animals

People used horses and donkeys for transportation in lots of places. People also used camels in Africa, elephants in Asia, and llamas in South America. People still use animals for transportation today.

## The First Vehicles

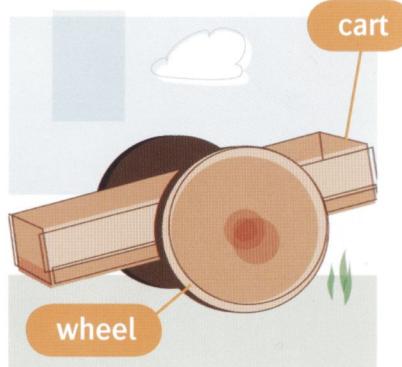
People made rafts from tree trunks. They floated on their rafts along rivers and on lakes. It was easier than swimming, and they didn't get wet. These were the first vehicles.



Sleds were like rafts, but they were used on land. They were useful because it's easier to pull heavy things than to lift them.

## The Wheel

About 5,500 years ago, people added wheels to sleds. Farmers and traders made carts with two or four wooden wheels. Cows and horses pulled the carts. Carts with wheels were much faster than sleds.



The wheel is one of the most important inventions in history, and today you can see wheels everywhere. Cars, buses, trucks, trains, bicycles, motorcycles, and planes all have wheels. Wheels are important in engines, too.



A truck with a lot of trailers is called a road train. The longest road train was Australian. It had 117 trailers with 2,126 wheels!



## International Transportation

Until about 10,000 years ago, people lived in small family groups and they didn't travel a lot. Then, as villages and towns became bigger, people had to travel to find food. People used animals to carry goods like meat and fur.

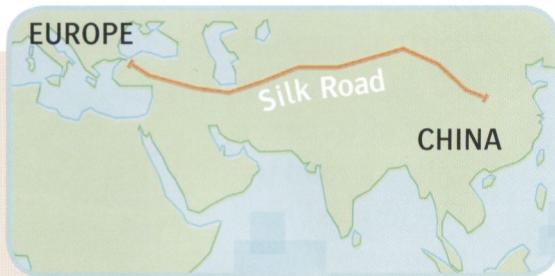
### Ships Trading in the Middle East



Then about 6,000 years ago, people started to travel long distances to trade metals, salt, and spices. Ships began trading in the Middle East 4,500 years ago. People used ships because animals could not travel over water. Soon, people were trading all around Europe and Asia.



Traders took Chinese silk to Europe along the Silk Road 2,500 years ago. They used horses and camels to carry the silk more than 3,000 kilometers.





## Transportation Today

Today, every country in the world uses water, air, and land transportation to trade food, fuel, clothes, and other goods like cars and televisions.

Tourists started to go on vacation by train and boat 200 years ago. From about 1960, with the invention of large passenger planes, tourism became very popular. Today, about 900 million tourists travel to another country every year.

In 2001, an American called Dennis Tito was the first space tourist. He flew in a Russian spaceship to the International Space Station. Will tourists travel to the moon one day?



Go to pages 36–37 for activities.



# Boats and Ships

We use boats and ships to transport passengers and freight. Boats and ships can travel along rivers and across lakes and oceans. What boats or ships have you traveled on?



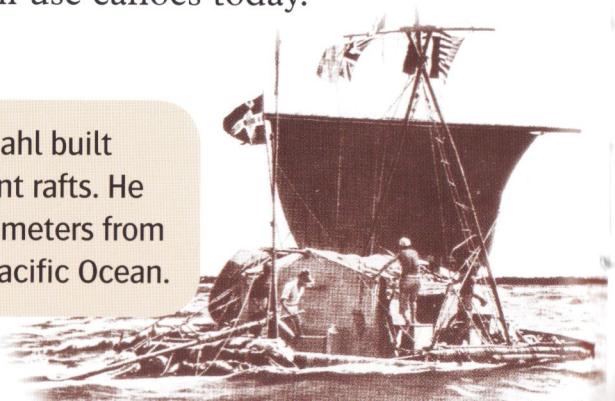
A Canoe Called a Kayak

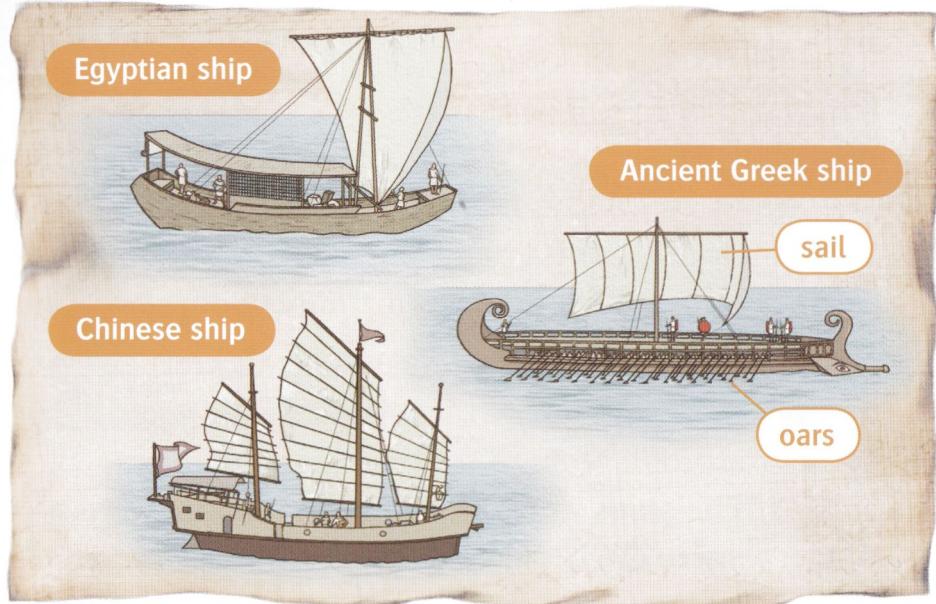
## The First Boats

The first vehicles that people used on water were rafts made from tree trunks. Then more than 5,000 years ago, people made canoes. They used paddles to power their canoes. People still use canoes today.



In 1947, Thor Heyerdahl built a raft similar to the ancient rafts. He sailed *Kon-Tiki* 8,000 kilometers from Peru to an island in the Pacific Ocean.

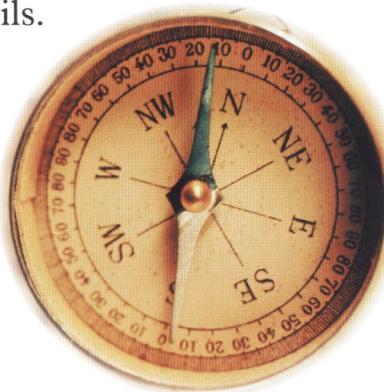




## The First Ships

Egyptian traders sailed the first ships about 4,500 years ago on the River Nile. Later, the Ancient Greeks sailed larger ships around the Mediterranean Sea. Their ships were fast because they used sails, and at the same time men rowed with oars. Traders sailed between the Middle East and India in small ships with triangular sails. Chinese, Korean, and Japanese traders had large ships with square sails.

Chinese people invented the compass about 2,000 years ago. Compasses point to north, and they help people to sail in the right direction across oceans. They are still important for sailors today.



## Sailing Around the World

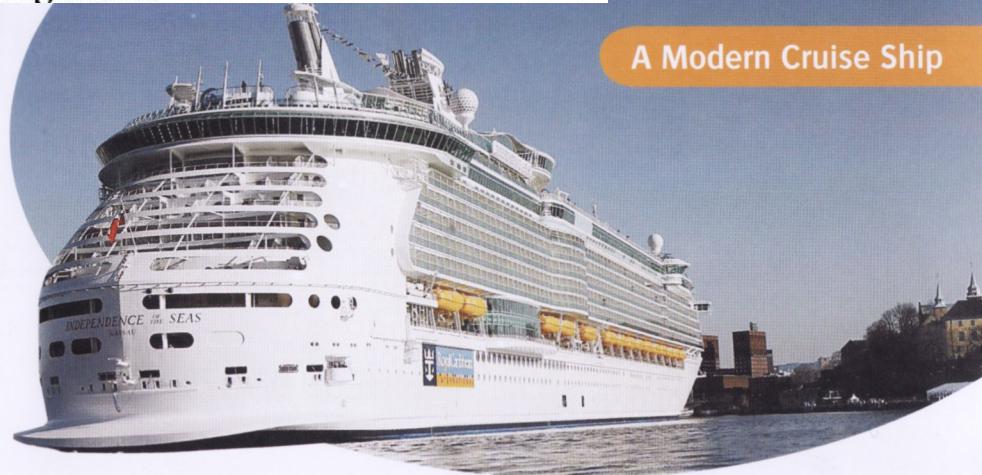
The Vikings lived in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden about 1,000 years ago. They sailed around Europe, and they crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Canada. At the same time, hundreds of ships were trading between Japan, Korea, China, and countries in Southeast Asia.

From about 1500, European ships sailed to North and South America, Africa, and Asia. Their journeys sometimes took years. A lot of ships sank during storms. The ships were small and the sailors were brave. Pirates often attacked ships and stole gold and silver.

After about 1800, ships became important for international trade in goods like coffee, tea, and spices. Ships became bigger, and they had a lot of sails to help them go faster.

An Old Spanish Trading Ship



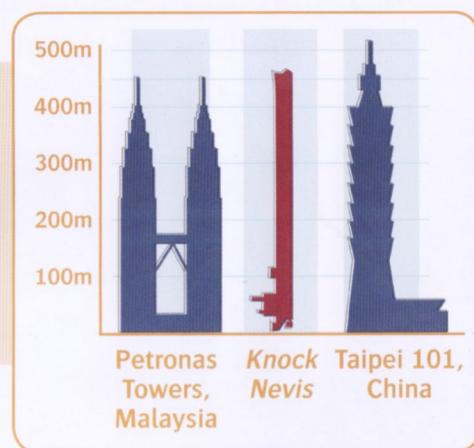


## Ships with Engines

Steam engines powered most ships after about 1850. Steam ships had propellers and they were faster than sailing ships. Today, we make modern ships from metal, and their engines use oil or diesel. There are about 35,000 commercial ships around the world. Freighters carry food and clothes, supertankers transport oil, and cruise ships carry passengers on vacation. Korea builds the most ships in the world.



Some supertankers are as long as the tallest skyscrapers. *Knock Nevis* is 458 meters long. Sailors use bicycles to travel along the ship!



Go to pages 38–39 for activities.



# Trains, Buses, and Trucks

Transportation became much faster after the invention of engines. We use buses to transport people and goods, trucks to transport freight, and trains to transport people and freight.

## Trains

In 1804, Richard Trevithick built the first train in Wales in the United Kingdom. Its steam engine used coal to heat water. The hot water made steam, and the steam powered the engine. The train moved along two metal tracks called a railroad. In 1825, the world's first railroad system opened in the United Kingdom. Soon, railroads with steam trains were common all around the world. By 1930, steam trains could travel at about 150 kilometers per hour.

An American Steam Train





A Korean High-Speed Train (KTX)

In 1862 the first underground train system opened in London in the United Kingdom. Today, more than 160 cities around the world have underground trains.

Modern trains have electric motors or diesel engines. Some long-distance trains have restaurants, and sleeper cars with beds for passengers to sleep in. Trains are good because they use less fuel per passenger than cars, buses, or planes. Some high-speed trains can travel at more than 300 kilometers per hour.



The longest train journey in the world is 9,288 kilometers. The Trans-Siberian Express takes six days to travel across Russia, from Moscow to Vladivostok.



## Buses

Horses pulled the first buses 200 years ago. Buses became popular as cities became bigger, because people traveled on buses to get to work. Modern buses have diesel engines or electric motors. Most buses can carry more than 40 passengers, and some very long, articulated buses can carry 120 people. In many countries, special buses take children to school. In places with no trains, buses carry passengers long distances between cities.

In some countries, buses carry a lot of passengers and goods. Where the hills are very big, people use trucks instead of buses because they are more powerful.

An Indian Bus



## Trucks

Trains can only go on railroads, but trucks can go anywhere where there are roads. Trucks can carry many different things. Tanker trucks carry gasoline or milk. Refrigerator trucks keep food cold. In mining areas, people use huge trucks to carry coal and rocks.

Long trucks often have a cab for the driver and a separate trailer for the freight. The cab with a separate trailer helps long trucks to turn. Some cabs have a bed, so the driver can drive a long distance and then stop and sleep.



One of the biggest trucks in the world is the Terex Titan in Canada. Each wheel is bigger than two people!



Go to pages 40–41 for activities.



# Bicycles and Motorcycles

In busy cities, bicycles and motorcycles are useful. They are narrow, so they can go past cars and buses in traffic jams. Can you ride a bicycle?

## Bicycles

The first bicycles were made of wood. Then after 1850 they were made of metal. Early bicycles, called high-wheel bicycles, were uncomfortable because they had no tires. The front wheel was very big, and there were no gears or brakes. Cyclists often crashed.

Modern bicycles are safer because they have brakes and their wheels are both the same size. They also have rubber tires so they are comfortable. People cycle to work or school, and for fun and sport. Bicycles are good because they don't produce pollution.



A High-Wheel Bicycle



There are 1,000 million bicycles in the world, and only 600 million cars.

## How Bicycles Work

The cyclist sits on the saddle and turns the pedals. The pedals move the chain, and the chain powers the back wheel. Gears help the bicycle to go faster, or to go up hills. The cyclist stops the bicycle with the brakes. It's good for cyclists to wear a helmet and gloves. These protect their head and hands in a fall or a crash.





A BMX Rider  
Doing a Trick

## Types of Bicycle

BMX bicycles are small. They are for doing tricks. Mountain bikes are for off-road cycling, so they have thick tires and strong frames. Mountain bikes are one of the most popular types of bicycle.

Racing bikes are light. They have narrow tires, and they can travel at 40 kilometers per hour. The most famous bicycle race is the *Tour de France* in Europe. The race is about 3,500 kilometers and it usually takes 23 days every summer.

Recumbent bicycles look funny, but they are very comfortable. The cyclist lies down and the pedals are at the front of the bicycle.



Riding a Recumbent Bicycle



In 2008, Mark Beaumont cycled 29,440 kilometers around the world. He visited 20 countries in 194 days.



## Motorcycles

### Motorcycle Racing

Motorcycles can carry one or two people. The engine powers the back wheel with a chain, like a bicycle. Motorcycles are heavier than bicycles, and they have a strong, metal frame, and thick tires. Motorcyclists have to wear a helmet and leather clothes to protect themselves. Motorcycle racing is a popular sport. The riders lean very near to the ground so that they can turn quickly. Some motorcycles can go faster than 300 kilometers per hour!



In 1991, Yasuyuki Kudo rode for 331 kilometers on the back wheel of his motorcycle in Tsukuba, Japan.



Go to pages 42–43 for activities.



# Cars

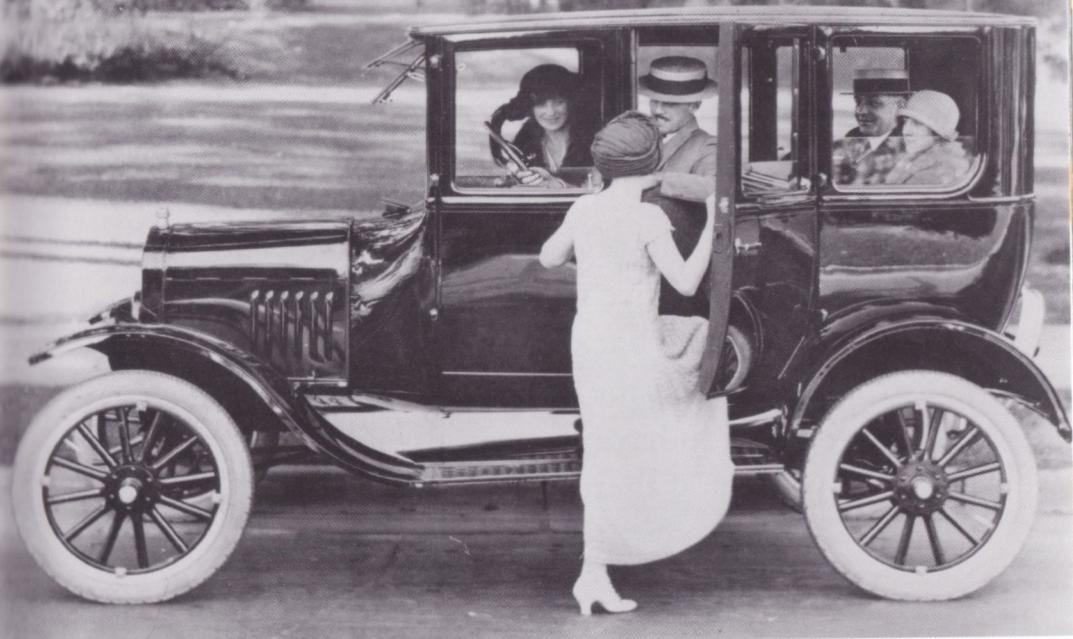
Cars are the most popular type of motorized transportation. We use cars to go to work or school, to go shopping, and for vacation. There are family cars, fast sports cars, and special cars like police cars and taxis.

## The History of Cars

Can you imagine a world without cars? We have only had cars for about 120 years. People laughed at the first cars. They were slow and noisy. Two German engineers, Daimler and Benz, made the first car with a gasoline engine in 1885. It only had three wheels.

A Daimler-Benz Three-Wheeled Car





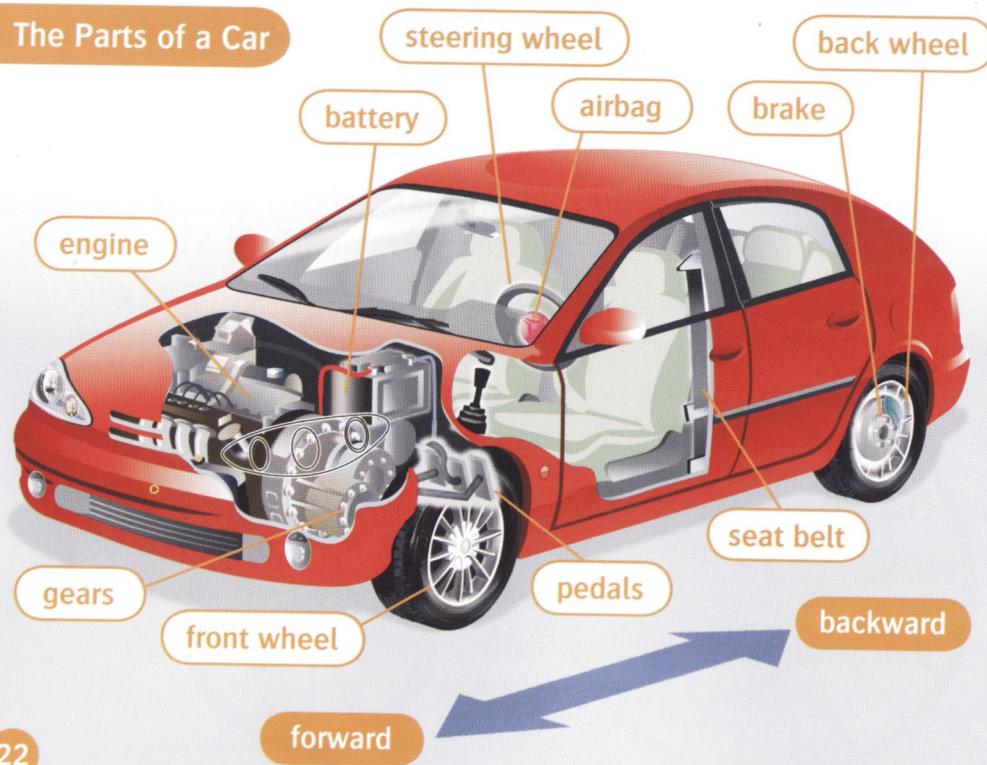
From about 1905, companies like Rolls-Royce started to make cars. They were very expensive because people made each car by hand. Then, in 1913, the Ford Motor Company started to make their Model T car in a special factory. Ford's factories produced cars quickly, so the Model T was less expensive than other cars. By 1927, there were more than 15 million Model Ts on the roads.

Gasoline in the USA was cheap and people wanted to travel long distances, so by 1950, American cars were large. In Europe and Asia, drivers preferred small cars that were better in city traffic.

## How Cars Work

Most cars have a gasoline or a diesel engine. The driver starts the engine with a key. The engine can power the front wheels, the back wheels, or all four wheels. The driver uses the pedals to go faster, to change gears, and to stop. Drivers of automatic cars don't need to change the gears. Cars usually have five gears for going forward and one gear for going backward. The driver turns the steering wheel and the steering wheel turns the front wheels. You have to wear a seat belt to protect yourself if there is a crash. Airbags also protect you, but older cars don't have them.

### The Parts of a Car



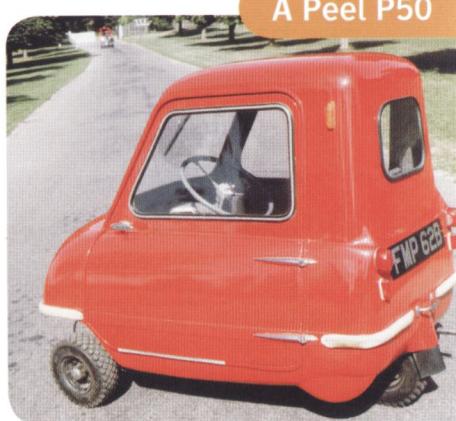
## Cool Cars

Sports cars, like the Bugatti Veyron, are low. This helps the car to go fast because air can move easily over it. The Bugatti Veyron goes faster than 400 kilometers per hour. It costs 1.5 million US dollars, and the people who make the cars have only sold a few hundred since they started to produce them in 2005.



A Bugatti Veyron

The Peel P50 is the smallest car in the world. It was first made in 1963. It's 134 centimeters long and 99 centimeters wide. Its top speed is 61 kilometers per hour.



A Peel P50



The world's longest car is the American Dream. It has 24 wheels and it's 30.5 meters long! It has a swimming pool, and a helicopter can land on it.

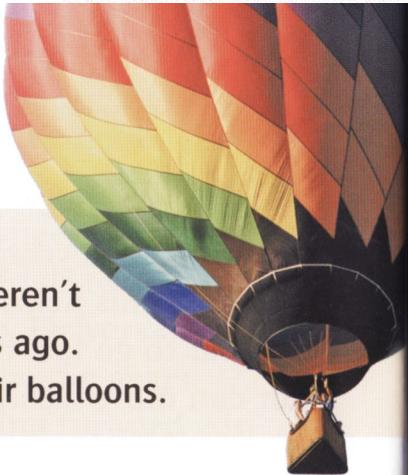


Go to pages 44–45 for activities.



# Aircraft

People have dreamed about flying for thousands of years, but there weren't any planes until just over 100 years ago. Before planes, people flew in hot-air balloons.



## Hot-Air Balloons

How do hot-air balloons fly? Hot air goes up. A fire under the balloon heats the air inside the balloon, so the balloon goes up. In France in 1793, the Montgolfier brothers built the first hot-air balloon for passengers.

## Airships

Airships were popular between 1900 and 1940, and they are popular again now. Inside an airship, there's a gas that is lighter than air. This makes the airship stay in the air. Airships have engines and they can fly at 90 kilometers per hour.

### A Modern Airship





Concorde

## Planes

Planes have changed a lot since the first flight by the Wright brothers in 1903. For many years, planes were wooden, and they had two pairs of wings.

Today, people make planes from very thin metal and plastics. Airliners can carry hundreds of passengers and their bags. Planes carry freight and letters, too. Some very rich people have their own small plane.

Concorde was an airliner that flew between 1976 and 2003. It could fly from Europe to the USA in three hours and 20 minutes – twice as fast as other airliners. It flew at 2,140 kilometers per hour.



The biggest airliner is the Airbus A380. It can carry more than 850 passengers. It's a double-decker and its wings are longer than a soccer pitch!



### The Parts of a Plane

## How Planes Work

Planes usually have engines on the wings. The wings are a special shape. When air goes over the wings fast, the air under the wings pushes the plane up, and it flies. The engines make the plane go very fast.

Pilots sit in the cockpit, at the front of the plane. They use the rudder to turn left and right, and they use the tail flaps to go up and down. The wing flaps control the speed. Passengers sit in the cabin.



A Daedalus Plane

## Other Types of Aircraft

The Daedalus is a very light plane. A person pedals the plane, like a bicycle.

Helicopters have rotors above the cabin. The rotors lift the helicopter into the air. Helicopters are useful because they can keep still in the air and they can fly in any direction. Planes can only go forward.

Planes with skis instead of wheels can land on snow. There are also special seaplanes that can land on water. Space shuttles and rockets take astronauts and machines into space.



Yves Rossy, from France, is called Rocket Man. He has built a very small plane with four engines on the wings.



Go to pages 46–47 for activities.



# Around the World

Most places in the world have vehicles like cars and bicycles, but some places have special types of transportation. What do you think these are?

Transportation in Nunavut



## Nunavut, Canada

It's very cold in Nunavut in the north of Canada. Some Inuit people use dogs to pull their sleds over the ice and snow. Today, many people also travel by snowmobile – a small, motorized vehicle.

## Khangai, Mongolia

In Mongolia, roads and railroads go between cities, but in the Khangai mountains there aren't many vehicles. Farmers use a donkey or an ox to pull their carts. Traders use camels to transport goods over mountains and across deserts. People also travel long distances on horses.



gondola

water taxi

water bus

## Venice, Italy

There aren't any cars, buses, trucks, or even bicycles in Venice. This is because there are no roads. The city was built on a lot of small islands and there are bridges between them. People walk on small roads called paths, and over bridges, but most journeys in Venice are by boat.

People take water buses to work and to school, and water taxis to the airport and to the train station. Ambulances and fire engines are boats, too! The people of Venice have traveled by gondola for hundreds of years. A gondolier stands at the back and powers the gondola with an oar. Today, most gondolas are for the tourists.

## Delhi, India

Delhi is a busy city, and the traffic is slow. Most people travel on buses, trains, or underground trains.

Bicycles and rickshaws are also popular. A rickshaw is a cart for goods or passengers. A rickshaw has two wheels and a person pulls it. A cycle rickshaw has three wheels. The front is like a bicycle and the driver pedals the rickshaw. An auto rickshaw has a small engine. It's the fastest type of rickshaw, but it's noisy and it makes a lot of pollution.

### Rickshaws in Delhi



## Oxford, United Kingdom

Oxford is a small city and there aren't many hills, so bicycles are popular. Also, bicycles are cheap and people enjoy cycling in the fresh air. Many of the city's streets are small and old, so it's much quicker to travel by bicycle than by car or bus. Some cyclists carry their shopping and even their dogs in baskets or bicycle trailers.

People enjoy punting on the river in Oxford. A punt is a wooden river boat. To move the punt, you push on the bottom of the river with a long wooden or metal pole.



Punting in Oxford



punt

pole

→ Go to pages 48–49 for activities.

## 8

## In the Future

The world needs to produce less pollution. Electric motors produce less pollution than diesel and gasoline engines. Will all vehicles have electric motors one day? What will transportation be like in the future?

## Cars

Some modern cars use biodiesel. Biodiesel comes from plants, and it's a clean fuel. We can also produce clean energy from the sun and the wind. Machines can put this energy into batteries that power electric motors. In the future, most cars will have electric motors or they will use biodiesel.

### A Ship with A Modern Sail



## Ships

After 100 years of ships with engines, sails will be important again for ships in the future. Sails will help to power ships, so they use less fuel.



## Solar Vehicles

### The Dream Cup Solar Car Race, Japan

In some countries where it's very sunny, there are solar cars. They use energy from the sun. Most solar cars are racing cars. The fastest solar cars travel up to 90 kilometers per hour.

People have made some solar planes, too. Solar planes are very light and they can't carry much. Maybe more vehicles in the future will use solar energy.

## Trains

Maglev trains use magnets to float in the air above the track. They are much faster than usual trains. Will maglev trains be common in the future?

## Air Travel

Passenger planes with scramjet engines will fly faster than 5,000 kilometers per hour. A scramjet plane will fly from New York in the USA to Hong Kong in China in 90 minutes. This journey takes 14 hours in an airliner. The only problem with going fast is that it uses a lot of fuel, which produces more pollution.



A Design for a Space Plane

## Space Travel

Do you dream of being an astronaut? Perhaps your dream will come true! Soon, tourists will be able to travel a long way above Earth in space planes. Space tourists will see Earth from space. It won't be cheap, but it will be an amazing experience.

## What Next?

What transportation will you use in the future? What about an electric bicycle? It has a small electric motor that makes it easier to pedal quickly. An electric bicycle is great for going up hills.

Or do you want to try a personal transporter? It has two wheels and an electric motor. You lean forward to go forward, and to the left or the right to turn. It can travel at 20 kilometers per hour.

### A Personal Transporter



### A Jet Pack



A jet pack has one or two jet engines, but it doesn't have any wings. It can fly anywhere! Do you want to try a jet pack? Where will you fly?



Go to pages 50–51 for activities.

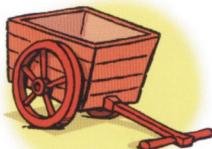
## 1

## Then and Now

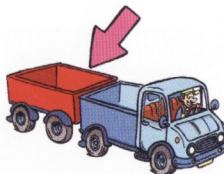
← Read pages 4–7.

## 1 Write the words.

camel cart ship sled spaceship trailer



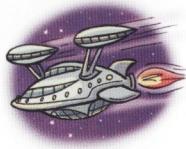
1 cart



2



3



4



5



6

## 2 Does it have wheels? Write yes or no.

1 a sled no

2 a motorcycle

3 a raft

4 a car

5 a cart

6 an engine

## 3 Find the words. Then complete the chart.

bicycle camel bus boat donkey salt elephant  
 fuel horse llama food silk train spices truck

Animals	Vehicles	Goods
_____	bicycle	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

## 4 Answer the questions.

1 How did people travel before there were vehicles?

People walked or they used animals.

2 Why were sleds useful?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 What was one of the most important inventions in history?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Why did people start to travel 10,000 years ago?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 How long is the Silk Road?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 How did Dennis Tito travel to the International Space Station?

## 2

## Boats and Ships

← Read pages 8–11.

## 1 Write the words.

paddle compass oar propeller sail steam engine



1 \_\_\_\_\_



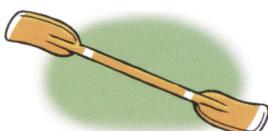
2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Write *true* or *false*.

1 The first canoes were made from tree trunks. \_\_\_\_\_ true

2 People powered canoes with steam engines. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Chinese ships had triangular sails. \_\_\_\_\_

4 The Ancient Greeks sailed to Canada. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Pirates stole gold and silver. \_\_\_\_\_

6 A cruise ship is a passenger ship. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Number the vehicles in order. 1 = earliest, 5 = latest.

canoes

supertankers

steam ships

sailing ships

rafts

## 4 Match.

- 1 Thor Heyerdahl sailed from Peru
- 2 Egyptian sailors sailed on
- 3 The Ancient Greeks sailed around
- 4 The Vikings lived in
- 5 The Vikings sailed across
- 6 Traders sailed between Japan, Korea, China,

the Atlantic Ocean.  
the Mediterranean Sea.  
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.  
the River Nile.  
and Southeast Asia.  
to an island in the Pacific Ocean.

## 5 Answer the questions.

1 Why were the Ancient Greek ships fast?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 How do sailors know which direction to sail in?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 What problems did European sailors have about 500 years ago?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 What fuels do modern ships use?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 What ships do tourists use when they go on vacation?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 How do sailors travel along *Knock Nevis*?

## 3

## Trains, Buses, and Trucks

← Read pages 12–15.

## 1 Write the words.

tanker truck refrigerator truck bus  
high-speed train steam train articulated bus

- 1 It's the fastest type of train. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Its engine uses coal and water. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It's very long and it carries people on roads. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It carries gasoline or milk. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 It carries children to school. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It keeps food cold. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Write the numbers.

150 160 200 300 9,288

- 1 By 1930, steam trains could travel at 150 kilometers per hour.
- 2 Modern high-speed trains can travel at \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers per hour.
- 3 The longest train journey is \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers.
- 4 There are underground trains in more than \_\_\_\_\_ cities around the world.
- 5 Horses pulled the first buses \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

## 3 Number the vehicles in order. 1 = earliest, 4 = latest.

diesel trains

high-speed trains

underground trains

steam trains

## 4 Complete the sentences.

coal steam coal engine steam water engine water

1 Steam engines use coal.

2 The \_\_\_\_\_ heats \_\_\_\_\_.

3 The hot \_\_\_\_\_ makes \_\_\_\_\_.

4 The \_\_\_\_\_ powers the \_\_\_\_\_.

5 The \_\_\_\_\_ moves the train along the tracks.

## 5 Answer the questions.

1 Where did people build the first train?

---

2 What uses the most fuel per passenger, a train or a car?

---

3 How long does it take the Trans-Siberian Express to travel across Russia?

---

4 Where was the world's first underground train system?

---

5 Why did buses become popular?

---

## 4

## Bicycles and Motorcycles

← Read pages 16–19.

## 1 Write the words.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

11 \_\_\_\_\_

back wheel  
front wheel  
brake  
gears  
chain  
helmet  
pedal  
saddle  
tire  
glove



## 2 Complete the sentences.

comfortable light popular small strong thick

1 Racing bikes are \_\_\_\_\_.

2 BMX bicycles are \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Recumbent bicycles are \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Mountain bikes are the most \_\_\_\_\_ type of bicycle.

5 Their tires are \_\_\_\_\_ and their frames are \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Circle the correct words.

- 1 Bicycles have **gears** / an engine.
- 2 The *Tour de France* is a famous motorcycle / bicycle race.
- 3 The first bicycles were made of metal / wood.
- 4 Motorcycles are slower / faster than bicycles.

**4** Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 Motorcycles and bicycles have chains. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 It's good for cyclists to wear a helmet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There are more bicycles in the world than cars. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Mountain bikes and motorcycles have strong frames. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Mark Beaumont cycled 29,440 kilometers on his back wheel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Bicycles are heavier than motorcycles. \_\_\_\_\_

**5** Answer the questions.

- 1 Why were the first bicycles uncomfortable?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Why do people cycle?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 How does a cyclist stop the bicycle?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Why do racing motorcyclists lean near to the ground?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5

## Cars

← Read pages 20–23.

1 Write the words.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

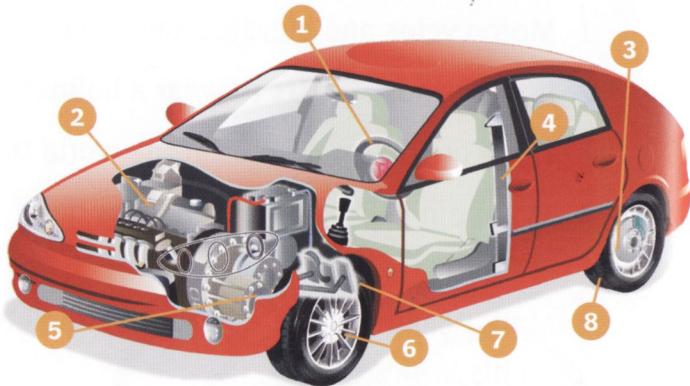
5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

brake engine front wheel  
gears pedals back wheel  
seat belt steering wheel



2 Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 The first car had four wheels. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The Ford Model T was expensive to produce. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Rolls-Royce sold 15 million cars between 1913 and 1927. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Small cars are good in city traffic. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Cars usually have six gears. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 A car's steering wheel turns the front wheels. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Old cars have the biggest airbags. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The Bugatti Veyron is 134 centimeters long. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the chart.

were driving large cars. Ford opened ~~the first car~~.

15 million Model Ts were Rolls-Royce

The Peel P50 cars. was first made.

1885	Daimler and Benz made <u>the first car</u> .
1905	_____ started to make _____.
1913	_____ the model T factory.
1927	_____ on the road.
1950	Americans _____.
1963	_____ was first made.
2005	The Bugatti Veyron _____.

### 4 Answer the questions.

1 What was the first car like?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Why did Americans buy large cars?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 What does a driver need to start a car?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 What two things protect the driver and passengers?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Why are sports cars low?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 6

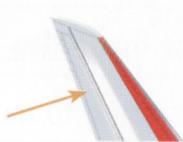
## Aircraft

← Read pages 24–27.

## 1 Complete the words.



1 t\_a\_i\_l



2 r\_dd\_r



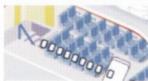
3 w\_ng



4 \_ng\_n\_



5 fl\_p



6 c\_b\_n



7 wh\_ll



8 n\_s\_



9 c\_ckp\_t



10 p\_l\_t

## 2 Match.

1 Concorde stopped flying	1793
2 an airship's speed (kilometers per hour)	90
3 Concorde's speed (kilometers per hour)	1903
4 the first hot-air balloon for passengers	2003
5 the first plane flew	850
6 the passengers that an Airbus A380 can carry	2,140

## 3 Find and write the aircraft.

s	p	a	c	e	s	h	u	t	t	l	e	d
h	f	b	a	l	l	o	o	n	e	s	r	d
m	g	h	i	d	u	l	e	w	r	s	o	a
p	a	i	r	l	l	i	n	e	r	t	o	c
l	e	r	s	p	e	c	s	h	e	p	k	n
a	t	r	h	e	l	i	c	o	p	t	e	r
n	e	r	i	a	s	t	r	d	e	r	t	s
e	t	r	p	e	n	a	s	t	r	e	r	e

- 1 airliner
- 2 b
- 3 r
- 4 a
- 5 h
- 6 p
- 7 s

## 4 Answer the questions.

1 Why do balloons go up?

2 What is inside airships?

3 How do planes stay in the air?

4 Where do passengers sit?

5 What powers the Daedalus?

6 Why are helicopters useful?

7 What aircraft have you traveled in?

## 7

## Around the World

← Read pages 28–31.

1 Write the words.

snowmobile gondola punt  
cycle rickshaw sled auto rickshaw



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the sentences.

cycle rickshaw gondolier ox sled

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ travels quickly over snow and ice.
- 2 A Mongolian farmer can use an \_\_\_\_\_ to pull his cart.
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ has three wheels, but no engine.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ works in Venice.

**3** Write the countries. Then write the types of transportation.

Canada United Kingdom India Italy Mongolia

- 1 Khangai \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Delhi \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Oxford \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Nunavut \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Venice \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Answer the questions.

1 In Nunavut, how do people travel?

---

2 What animals do people in Mongolia use for transportation?

---

3 Why are there no trucks in Venice?

---

4 What is a gondola?

---

5 What is the difference between a rickshaw and a cycle rickshaw?

---

6 How do some people in Oxford transport shopping or dogs?

---

## 8

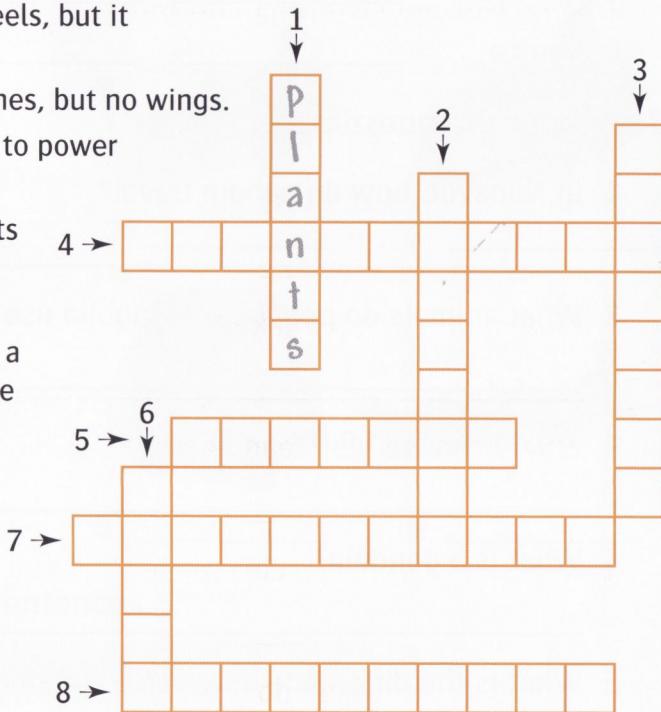
## In the Future



Read pages 32–35.

## 1 Complete the puzzle.

- 1 Biodiesel is made from them.
- 2 It uses energy from the sun.
- 3 It's a special high-speed engine.
- 4 It has two wheels, but it isn't a bicycle.
- 5 It has jet engines, but no wings.
- 6 They will help to power modern ships.
- 7 It uses magnets to float above the track.
- 8 You can travel a long way above Earth in this.



## 2 Does it fly? Write yes or no.

- 1 maglev train \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 electric car \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 solar plane \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 scramjet plane \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 electric bike \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 jet pack \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 Diesel engines produce more pollution than electric motors. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Biodiesel is a clean fuel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We can put gasoline into batteries. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Scramjet planes will use less fuel than today's airliners. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Solar cars are faster than personal transporters. \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Answer the questions.

- 1 How will ships use less fuel?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 What do we use to make biodiesel?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Where can we get clean energy from?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Why are electric bicycles good for going up hills?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 What transportation do you use now? What will you use in the future?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# A Transportation Poster

- 1 Find or draw pictures of two vehicles.
- 2 Write notes about the vehicles.



Vehicle:



Vehicle:

Type of transportation:

Type of transportation:

What's it made of?

What's it made of?

Where does it come from?

Where does it come from?

Who invented it? When?

Who invented it? When?

- 3 Write about the vehicles and make a poster.  
Display your poster.



# A Transportation Survey

- 1 Write the names of five friends or people from your family at the top of the survey.
- 2 Ask questions and complete your survey with ✓ or ✗.

Have you traveled in a plane?

Yes, I have!

Have you traveled on a camel?

No, I haven't.

Names				
plane				
helicopter				
sled				
camel				
rickshaw				
bicycle				
motorcycle				
truck				
bus				
canoe				

- 3 Write about the results. Display your results.

# Glossary

Here are some words used in this book, and you can check what they mean. Use a dictionary to check other new words.

**aircraft** (*plural aircraft*) a vehicle that can fly

**ambulance** a vehicle that takes very sick people to hospital

**ancient** from thousands of years in the past

**area** part of a place

**attack** to fight with someone or something

**become** to change into; to start to be

**bottom** the opposite of top

**brave** not scared

**cab** where a truck driver sits

**canoe** a small boat powered with a paddle

**carry** to take something to another place

**change** to become different; to make

something different

**cheap** not expensive

**child** (*plural children*) a very young person

**coal** old wood that you burn to make fire

**comfortable** nice to be in, for example, soft beds or chairs

**commercial** about buying and selling

**common** usual; seen in many places

**company** a group of people that makes money by producing or selling things

**cross** to move from one side to another

**diesel** a type of gasoline; a liquid that burns and powers an engine

**direction** the position someone or something moves toward

**distance** the space between two places, for example, meters, kilometers

**donkey** an animal like a small horse

**double-decker** a vehicle with two floors

**electric** using electricity (a type of energy)

**energy** we need energy to move and grow; machines need energy to work

**engine** a machine that produces energy to move a vehicle

**famous** known by many people

**ferry** a ship that transports people and goods

**float** to move slowly on water or in the air

**freight** goods that ships, planes, and trains transport

**freighter** (*or cargo ship*) a ship that carries freight

**fresh** clean and cool (for air)

**fuel** something that we use to produce heat or energy

**funny** unusual or amusing

**gas** not a solid or liquid; like air

**gasoline** (*or petrol*) a liquid that burns and powers an engine

**gold** an expensive yellow metal

**goods** things that we buy and sell

**ground** the land that we stand on

**heat** to make something hot

**huge** very big

**imagine** to think of a possible situation

**invent** to make or design something new

**invention** a new idea or thing

**island** land with water around it

**lake** a big area of water

**land** to fly a plane from the air onto the land

**leather** the skin of an animal; we use it to make shoes and jackets

**lie down** to rest in a comfortable place, for example, when we sleep

**low** not high

**metal** something hard and made from minerals

**mining** finding minerals under the ground

**modern** not from the past

**motor** an engine, often small or electric

**motorized** with a motor

**move** to go from one place to another

**narrow** thin

**noisy** making a loud sound

**oil** a fuel; it's a black liquid used to make gasoline

**ox** (*plural oxen*) an animal like a cow

**pair** two things the same

**passenger** someone traveling in, for example, a bus, train, plane, or ship

**pedal** to push with your feet on a pedal

**pirate** someone on a ship who attacks and steals things from other ships

**plastic** a man-made material

**pollution** something that makes air, land, or water dirty

**popular** liked by many people

**power** to make something move or work

**powerful** having great power; being strong

**prefer** to like better

**problem** something that is not easy

**produce** to grow or make something

**propeller** a machine that turns quickly to power a ship or aircraft

**protect** to keep safe from danger

**push** to make something move away; the opposite of pull

**river** water on land that goes to the ocean

**road** vehicles travel on it

**rock** a very hard natural material

**rotor** blades, like a propeller, on a helicopter

**row** to move a boat through water with oars

**rubber** a soft material that you use to make tires

**safe** not in danger

**sail** to travel in a ship or a boat using sails or an engine

**sailor** someone who works on a ship or a boat

**separate** not connected; apart

**shape** for example, circle, square, triangle

**ship** a large boat

**silver** an expensive gray metal

**similar** like someone or something

**sink** to fall to the bottom of water

**size** how big or small someone or something is

**sleeper car** where you can sleep on a train in a bed

**soccer pitch (or football pitch)** the place where you play soccer

**solar** from the sun; using energy from the sun

**space** where the moon and stars are

**spaceship** a vehicle that takes astronauts into space

**space shuttle** a vehicle that takes astronauts into space

**space station** a building in space where astronauts live and work

**special** different and important

**spice** we use it to give flavor to food; it comes from plants

**steam** the hot gas that water makes when it boils

**storm** bad weather; lots of wind and rain

**street** vehicles travel on it

**thick** not thin

**tire (or tyre)** the thick, soft ring on a wheel, made from rubber

**top speed** the fastest that someone or something can go

**town** a place with a lot of buildings, larger than a village and smaller than a city

**trade** to buy and sell things

**traffic** vehicles moving along a street

**traffic jam** vehicles that can't move

because there are too many other vehicles

**transport** to take something or someone from one place to another in a vehicle

**tree trunk** the thick part of a tree

**triangular** in the shape of a triangle

**uncomfortable** not comfortable

**useful** that helps someone to do something

**vehicle** something for transporting goods or people

**village** a few houses in the countryside; smaller than a town

**without** not having something; not doing something

**wooden** made of wood



# Oxford Read and Discover

Series Editor: Hazel Geatches • CLIL Adviser: John Clegg

**Oxford Read and Discover** graded readers are at four levels, from 3 to 6, suitable for students from age 8 and older. They cover many topics within three subject areas, and can support English across the curriculum, or Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL).

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5 900 headwords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials to Products</li> <li>• Medicine Then and Now</li> <li>• Transportation Then and Now</li> <li>• Wild Weather</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All About Islands</li> <li>• Animal Life Cycles</li> <li>• Exploring Our World</li> <li>• Great Migrations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homes Around the World</li> <li>• Our World in Art</li> </ul>
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For younger students, **Dolphin Readers** Levels Starter, 1, and 2 are available.

